

### ***Amendments to the Specification***

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 2 and 3 with the following:

Brown *et al.*, ~~*Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.* 59:125-133 (1995)~~, *Environ. Sci. Technol* 29:1581-1585 (1995), performed a 2-year field study in which *T. caerulescens*, *Silene vulgaris* (bladder campion, a zinc-tolerant non-hyperaccumulator) and lettuce were grown to maturity or for 2.5 to 4.5 months on plots which had received three different biosolids treatments at least 13 years previously. The pH of each plot was adjusted to two levels (about pH 5.0 and about pH 6.5) such that full plots existed in the field for lower and higher soil pH. Three replications of each plot were cropped for the study. The metal contents of the biosolids-treated soils were 119, 144 and 181 mg/kg Zn and 1.0, 3.0 and 5.5 mg/kg Cd, respectively. Shoot zinc concentration was highest in *T. caerulescens* with a maximum of 4440 mg/kg. The cadmium concentration of *T. caerulescens*, which reached a maximum of 28 mg/kg on the soil with the highest metal concentration and the lowest pH, was not significantly different from that of lettuce, but was higher than that of *S. vulgaris* (18 mg/kg Cd). However, the authors suggested that *S. vulgaris* may be the better choice for phytoremediation of cadmium because, although it accumulated a lower concentration of cadmium in its shoot tissue than *T. caerulescens*, the more vigorous growth of *S. vulgaris* would make it easier to establish and harvest.